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Technical Report No. 2

Pyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> Complexes as Laser Dyes: 2

by

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## Pyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> Complexes as Laser Dyes: 2

Pyrromethene—BF<sub>2</sub> complexes (P-BF<sub>2</sub>) 7 were obtained from α-unsubstituted pyrroles 5 by acylation and condensation to give intermediate pyrromethene hydrohalides 6 followed by treatment with boron trifluoride etherate. Conversion of ethyl α-pyrrolecarboxylates 4 to α-unsubstituted pyrroles 5 was brought about by thermolysis in phosphoric acid at 160 °C, or by saponification followed by decarboxylation in ethanolamine at 180 °C, or as unisolated intermediates in the conversion of esters 4 to pyrromethene hydrobromides 6 by heating in a mixture of formic and hydrobromic acids. Addition of hydrogen cyanide followed by dehydrogenation by treatment with bromine converted 3,5,3',5'-tetramethyl-4,4'-diethylpyrromethene hydrobromide 9 to 3,5,3',5'-tetramethyl-4,4'-diethyl-6-cyanopyrromethene hydrobromide 6bb, confirmed by the further conversion to 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-2,6-diethyl-8-cyanopyrromethene—BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7bb on treatment with boron trifluoride etherate.

An alternation effect in the relative efficiency (RE) of laser activity in 1,3,5,7,8-pentamethyl-2,6-di-n-alkylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> dyes depended on the number of methylene units in the n-alkyl substituent,  $-(CH_2)_nH$ , to give RE  $\geq$  100 when n=0, 2, 4 and RE 65, 85 when n=1, 3. (RE 100 arbitrarily assigned to the dye rhodamine-6G). The absence of fluorescence and laser activity in 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-2,6-diethyl-8-isopropylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7p and a markedly diminished fluorescence quantum yield ( $\Phi$  0.23) and lack of laser activity in 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-2,6-diethyl-8-cyclohexylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7q were attributed to molecular nonplanarity brought about by the steric interference between each of the two bulky 8-substituents with the 1,7-dimethyl substituents. An atypically low RE 20 for a peralkylated dye without steric interference was observed for 1,2,6,7-bistrimethylene-3,5,8-trimethylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7j. Comparisons with peralkylated dyes revealed a major reduction in RE for the six dyes 7u-z lacking substitution at the 8-position.

Low laser activity RE was brought about by functional group (polar) substitution in the 2,6-diphenyl derivative 71, RE 20, and the 2,6-diacetamido derivative 7m, RE 5, of 1,3,5,7,8-pentamethylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex (PMP-BF<sub>2</sub>) 7a and in 1,7-dimethoxy-2,3,5,6,8-pentamethylpyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7n, RE 30. Diethyl 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-cyanopyrromethene-2,6-dicarboxyl-ate-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7aa, and 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-2,6-diethyl-8-cyanopyrromethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex 7bb, offered examples of P-BF<sub>2</sub> dyes with electron withdrawing substituents at the 8-position. The dye 7aa,  $\lambda_{las}$  617 nm, showed nearly twice the power efficiency that was obtained from rhodamine B,  $\lambda_{las}$  611 nm.

 $4 R = CO_2CH_2CH_3$ 

5 R=H

4.5	X	<u>Y</u>
a	CH <sub>3</sub>	н
b	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
c	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
đ	CH <sub>3</sub>	$(CH_2)_2CH_3$
e	CH <sub>3</sub>	$(CH_2)_3CH_3$
f	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
g	CH <sub>3</sub>	$C(CH_3)_3$
k	$\mathrm{CH_2CH_3}$	$CH_2CH_3$
0	C <sub>6</sub> H5	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
p	$C_6H_5$	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
<b>a</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	COCH <sub>3</sub>
5	X	<u>Y</u>
1	CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
m	CH <sub>3</sub>	NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>
n	OCH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>

$$X$$
 $R$ 

41  $X = CH_3$ ,  $R = CO_2C_2H_5$ 

5h X = R = H

5i  $X = CH_3, R = H$ 

 $4\mathbf{j} \ \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{CO}_2\mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{H}_5$ 

5j R=H

$$CH_3CH_2 \xrightarrow{H} H \xrightarrow{H} CH_2CH_3$$

Br -

6,7	w	<u> </u>	Y	Z	<u>A</u>
a	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
b	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
C	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
d	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	(CH2)2CH3	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
e f	CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_2$	$(CH_2)_3CH_3$	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
f	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH(CH_3)_2$	CH₃	Cl
g h	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	$C(CH_3)_3$	$CH_3$	Cl
	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	(CH2)4-	<del></del>	Cl
i	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	$(CH_2)_4$		Cl
j	CH <sub>3</sub>	(CI	$H_2$ ) <sub>3</sub> ———	$CH_3$	CI
k	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
1	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	$CH_3$	Cl
m	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
n	CH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	Cl
0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	C1
p	$CH(CH_3)_2$	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	Cl
q	c-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Cl
r	CH <sub>2</sub> OCOCH <sub>3</sub> p-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	Cl
S	p-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	$CH_3$	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	Cl
t	p-CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	$CH_3$	Cl
u	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
V	Н	$C_6H_5$	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Вг
W	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
X	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	$C(CH_3)_3$	CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
y	H	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
Z	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Вг
aa	CN	CH <sub>3</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
bb	CN	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	$CH_3$	Br